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predictions of the future, Truman confined himself to forecasting U.S. production in the year 2000--something very vague and uncontrollable." This is contrasted with the immediate economic plans of countries with a "planned socialist economy."

MADRID: Labeling the message "an opening electoral campaign speech," the Madrid radio expresses disappointment over the generalized character of the President's remarks on foreign policy. The commentator states that "the world hopes for greater preciseness...." He also feels that as far as the President is concerned, "foreign policy is... subordinated to America's internal policy" where Truman's Fair Deal, in many of its "semi-socializing aspects, goes beyond the Rooseveltian New Deal." In this context, the present Congressional session is said to "promise a determined struggle between the hastiness of the Democrats and the energetic opposition of the Republicans." A comparable struggle is also predicted in the field of foreign policy where the "unity... between the Republicans and Democrats is being split."

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INTRODUCTION: Since yesterday's report in this series on foreign radio reactions to the President's message there has been an increase in monitored comment from both Western and Eastern Europe. The total quantity, however, is still not voluminous. West European opinion is preponderantly favorable; Soviet Satellite opinion, uniformly negative. As yet, there has been no comment from Radio Moscow; and lacking its lead, the available Satellite broadcasts have been confined primarily to relatively mild statements about the alleged American economic decline, present and future, and about American imperialism. There has been only one brief reference, from the Czechoslovak radio, to the President's remarks about Communism.

SATELLITE COMMENT: Reactions have been received from the Czechoslovak and Rumanian radios and from the Soviet-controlled radios in Berlin and Leipzig. Allegations of an American economic decline range from: (1) the charge that Truman himself denied the Western propagandists' claims of American prosperity and that his message reflected the fact of an American crisis (Bucharest and Soviet-controlled Leipzig); (2) through the contention that Truman "completely disregarded the unavoidable disintegration of American capitalism" (Bratislava); (3) to the thesis that he couldn't help being wrong about his assessment of developments during the next 50 years since he is "the spokesman of the declining bourgeois class and of world imperialism which is breaking up visibly before our eyes" (Prague). The Rumanian radio at Bucharest, attempting to document the President's alleged admission of a "strong economic decline during 1949," uses such phrases as "increasing number of bankruptcies and unemployed, falling of working people's standard of living, concentration of capital and profits, budgetary deficit,... hundreds of thousands of families freezing in huts or without any accommodation whatsoever, and millions of children without necessary schools...." (Of interest in this connection is the fact that Radio Moscow, although not yet commenting on the President's message, is currently broadcasting talks entitled "The Beginning of the Collapse of World Capitalism" and "The Gloomy Prospects for the Capitalist Economy.")

The Satellite comment includes standard attacks on the President's alleged affirmation of the expansionist and imperialist policy of the American Government. These attacks, however, are relatively mild as compared to previous denunciations. Although attention is given to American armaments and other evidences of alleged militarism, the word "war" appears only once--that is in the phrase, the "warlike policy of the American Government" (Bucharest). Only the Czechoslovak radio refers to Truman's anti-Communism: "Naturally Truman did not fail... to include incitement against the democratic forces and a warning against the danger of Communism." And a Soviet-controlled Leipzig commentator suggests that the Republicans, and not Truman himself, are primarily responsible for the President's anti-Soviet policy:

"A long time ago, the Republicans agreed to support Truman's foreign policy. However, they laid down a particularly severe condition--namely, that Truman should adopt the foreign policy of the Republicans which is mainly anti-Soviet."

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On the other hand, the Soviet-controlled Berlin radio, citing attacks on the President's message, includes criticisms leveled by Joseph Martin and Senator Taft.

Not a word has been said about the President's references to atomic energy.

WEST EUROPEAN COMMENT: The favorable West European comment centers primarily around the President's continuing support of the Marshall Plan and his remarks about America's obligations and responsibilities relative to world affairs. Also receiving favorable comment are his assurances about the good economic situation of the United States.

Occasional references are made to the approaching elections as the context for his message; but they are explanatory rather than critical.

A few broadcasts note, generally without comment, the President's omission of references to China.

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